

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 18, and ending at page 10, line 9, as follows.

--In the present invention, the aqueous medium comprises water as a main component, and may contain a water-soluble organic solvent. In the present invention, the aqueous medium contains an amine compound of a vapor pressure of 0.01 mmHg or higher at 20 - 25°C, which significantly improves the water resistance of the gas-resistant image formed with the ink containing the aforementioned phthalocyanine dye. The mechanism of improvement in water resistance of the image due to the presence of such an amine compound is not yet clear, but is considered to be as follows. The amine compound controls the agglomeration conditions of the dye in the ink, especially of dyes as defined in the present invention, which can efficiently ~~the~~ prevent the bronzing phenomenon due to dye aggregation after printing, or the deterioration of water-resistance caused by insufficient fixation of dye according to ~~the~~ dye agglomeration state.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 15, and ending at page 11, line 1, as follows.

--Therefore, when the print medium absorbs moisture, for example, in a highly humid condition, the remaining amine solvent may interact with the dye to deteriorate the gas resistance. On the other hand, a solvent having a vapor pressure of 0.01

mmHg or higher at 20 - 25°C will decrease ~~the~~ with time by ~~of~~ evaporation and would not cause deterioration in gas resistance. This is considered the reason why bronzing resistance and water resistance are improved while maintaining gas resistance even when the print is left in an air-exposed environment. This is particularly effective when the viscosity of the ink is controlled at 1 to 5 mPa·s, preferably 1 to 2.5 mPa·s.--